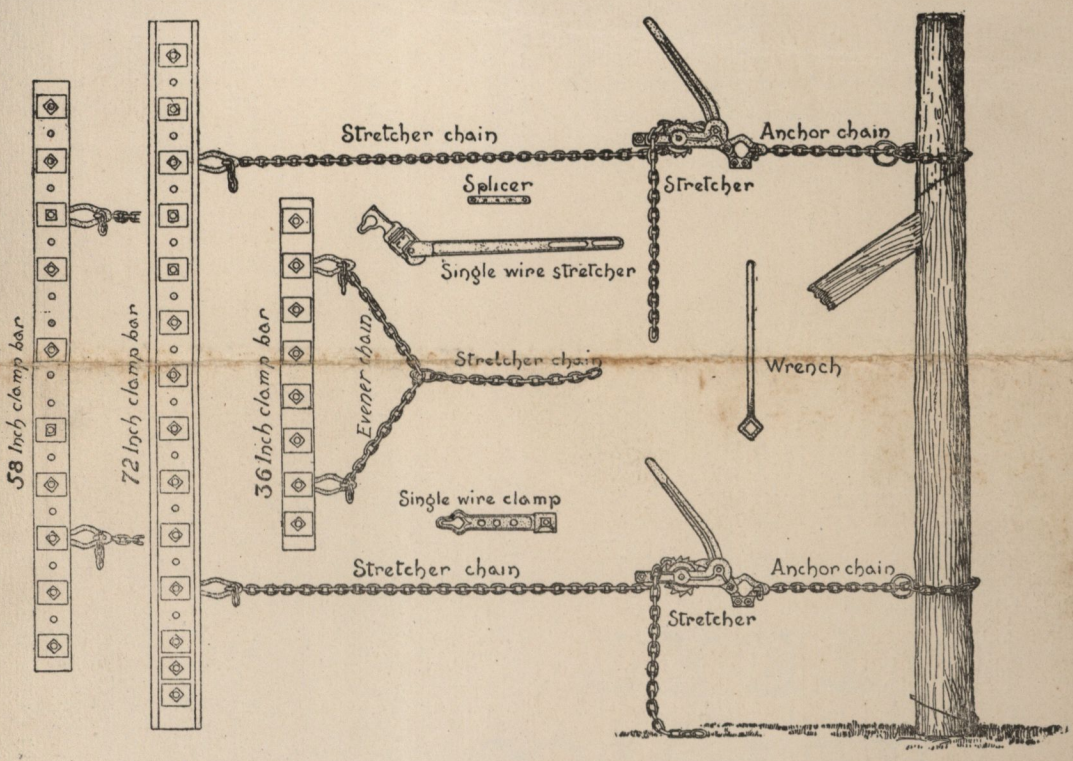
Page Fence Tools and Tool Parts



Our sets of stretching tools are put up in three sizes, designated as Set No. O 1, Set No. O 2 and Set No. O 3, and contains the following articles, all boxed except clamp bars:

Set No. O 1

For fences 58 in. high and under.

1 58-in. Clamp Bar
2 Stretchers
2 Stretcher Chains
2 Anchor Chains
1 Wrench
1 Splicer
1 Single Wire Stretcher
1 Single Wire Clamp

Price $10.00

Set No. O 2

For fences 36 in. high and under.

1 36-in. Clamp Bar
1 Stretcher
1 Stretcher Chain
1 Anchor Chain
1 Wrench
1 Single Wire Stretcher
1 Evener Chain

Price $6.50

Set No. O 3

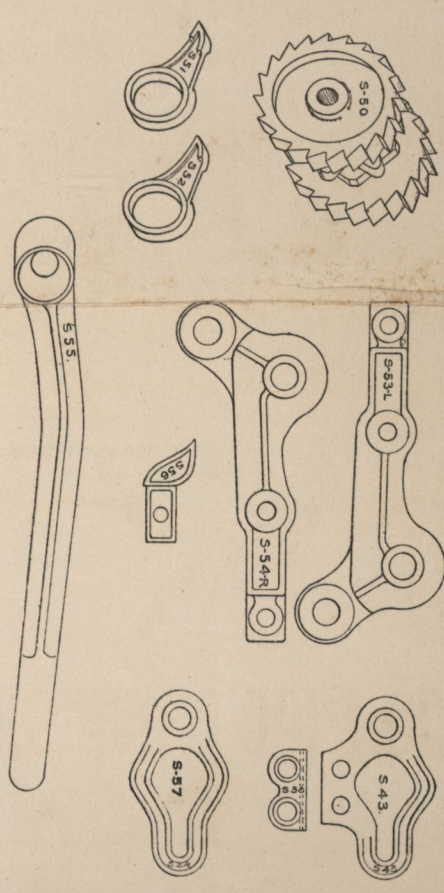
1 58-in. Clamp Bar
1 38-in. Clamp Bar
2 Stretchers
2 Stretcher Chains
2 Anchor Chains
1 Wrench
1 Splicer
1 Single Wire Stretcher
1 Single Wire Clamp

Price $11.00

SUNDRIES

Stretchers, $1.75 each; set of 2.	$3.50
Stretcher Chains, $1.75 each; set of 2	3.50
Anchor Chains, 75c each; set of 2	1.50
Clamp Bar, 60 inches	1.85
Wrench	.25
Splicer	.10
Single Wire Stretcher	1.00
Single Wire Clamp	.25
36-inch Clamp Bar	1.25
60-inch Clamp Bar	1.85
72-inch Clamp Bar	2.50
88-inch Clamp Bar	3.50
Evener Chain, for No. 2 Tools.	.50
Stretcher Chain, for No. O 2 Tools	1.75
Clamp Bar Clevis, C 11	.20
Clamp Bar Bolt, 7c; Plate, 8c.	.15

Above prices subject to regular discount F. O. B. Adrian.



PARTS OF STRETCHER

1 Handle, No. S 55	$ .35	Dogs, No. S 52	.15
1 Side Plate, No. S 54 R	.25	Clevis, No. 43, with Attachments and Bolts	.25
1 Side Plate, No. S 53 L	.25	Clevis, No. S 57	15
Wheels, No. S 50	.35	Single Wire Block, No. S 38	.10
Nose, No. S 56	.15		
Dogs, No. S 51	.15		

When ordering above ALWAYS GIVE NAME AND NUMBER, and state how you want same shipped.

Above prices are NET, F. O. B., Adrian.

Post Setting and Anchoring

Stretching fence upon small, poorly anchored end posts is like building a house on a poor foundation, and we cannot remind you too often or in too strong language, that end, gate and corner posts should be large and well anchored, as the whole stress of the fence rests upon the end posts.

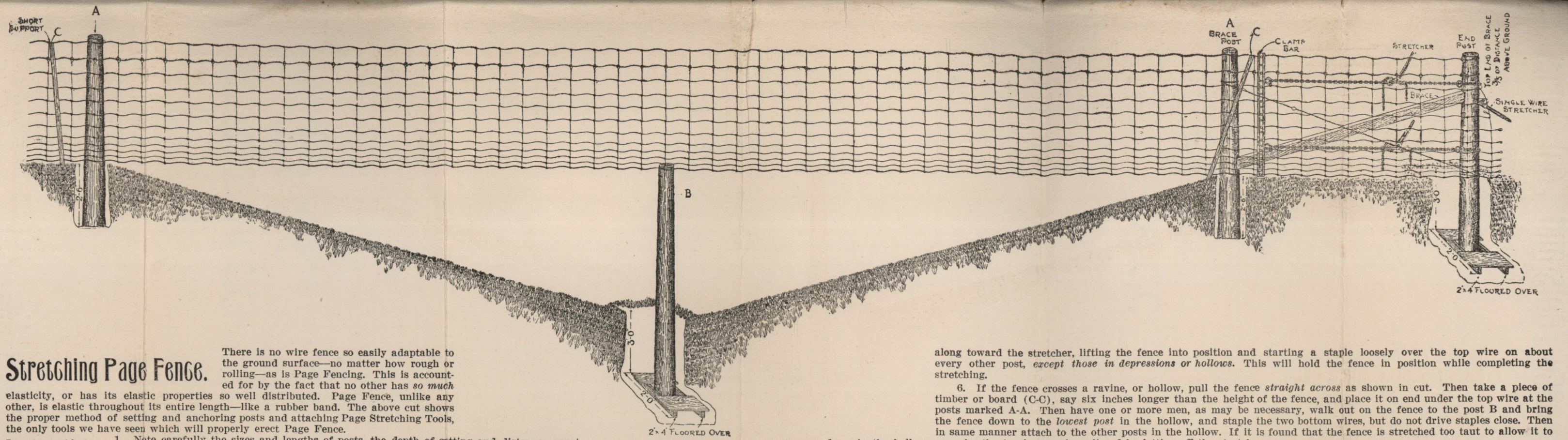
For a five foot fence the end posts should be nine feet long and about eight inches through. The hole for setting should be two feet wide, four feet long and four feet deep. On two opposite sides, near the bottom of the post, frame in and spike on two 2x6-inch cross-pieces four feet long, set your post, fill in the dirt and tamp down hard up to the top of the anchor, then floor over with boards and fill up the hole and tamp.

A brace not longer than ten feet and not less than 4x5 inches in size is then run from three-fifths the height of the end post to near the bottom of the heel post and a No. 9 wire drawn from the heel to the end post, as shown in cut, to prevent the heel post from being pushed over.

Page Fences can only be properly stretched up with Page Tools, and then it is necessary to carefully follow our instructions for setting the posts and stretching the fence. The coil in the wire will regulate the tension, but it will not take up a slack that should have been taken out in stretching.

Page Woven Wire Fence Company

Adrian, Michigan, U. S. A.



Stretching Page Fence.

There is no wire fence so easily adaptable to the ground surface—no matter how rough or rolling—as is Page Fencing. This is accounted for by the fact that no other has *so much* elasticity, or has its elastic properties so well distributed. Page Fence, unlike any other, is elastic throughout its entire length—like a rubber band. The above cut shows the proper method of setting and anchoring posts and attaching Page Stretching Tools, the only tools we have seen which will properly erect Page Fence.

Instructions.

1. Note carefully the sizes and lengths of posts, the depth of setting and distances apart.

2. Notice the method of anchoring all end and corner posts, and such line posts as are set in hollows and require anchorage to prevent lifting by the severe strain of the fence.

3. Do not set posts for general farm purposes closer than 24 feet, and we recommend 50 or 60 feet with spreaders between, unless the ground is too rolling to permit.

4. Follow the specifications of the cut in setting, anchoring and bracing, and there will be no trouble by posts lifting, tipping or turning.

5. Staple fence securely to the starting post, being sure that the crosswires are perpendicular at the start; roll the fence out as straight as possible along the line of posts and attach the clamp bar about the length of the chains *short of the end post.* This will allow room to stretch the fence. Then attach chains to end posts at heights to correspond with the eyes in the clamp bar; insert chains in the stretchers (being sure that the chains are not twisted), and then work the stretchers until the top edge of the fence is lifted from the ground. Then go to the beginning post and follow along toward the stretcher, lifting the fence into position and starting a staple loosely over the top wire on about every other post, *except those in depressions or hollows.* This will hold the fence in position while completing the stretching.

6. If the fence crosses a ravine, or hollow, pull the fence *straight across* as shown in cut. Then take a piece of timber or board (C-C), say six inches longer than the height of the fence, and place it on end under the top wire at the posts marked A-A. Then have one or more men, as may be necessary, walk out on the fence to the post B and bring the fence down to the *lowest post* in the hollow, and staple the two bottom wires, but do not drive staples close. Then in same manner attach to the other posts in the hollow. If it is found that the fence is stretched too taut to allow it to come down in the hollow properly, the tension can be relieved by letting off the stretcher as necessary.

7. When there is an elevation to go over, it is wise to set a timber under the top wire at the highest point until the fence is properly stretched, when the wire can be stapled and the timber removed.

8. When the fence has been made to conform to the ground surface and is at proper tension (not too tight), then staples may be driven over the top and bottom wires on each post.

9. Next take the single wire stretcher and draw the ends of the wires around the end post, staple firmly and remove the tools. Then staple *every other wire only* to the line posts, alternating the wires on succeeding posts.

10. *Never drive staples tight against the wires* except on end or corner posts. They will not hold as well, and, besides, you are in great danger of injuring the wires.